

DESCRIPTION:

Mattings made of natural or synthetic material which are used to temporarily or permanently stabilize soil. See the related Erosion Control Blankets BMP Fact Sheet (ECB).

APPLICATION:

- Typically suited for post-construction site stabilization, but may be used for temporary stabilization of highly erosive soils.
- Channels and streams.
- Steep slopes.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Mattings may be applied to disturbed soils and where existing vegetation has been removed.
- The following organic matting materials provide temporary protection until permanent vegetation is established, or when seasonal circumstances dictate the need for temporary stabilization until weather or construction delays are resolved: Jute mattings and straw mattings.
- The following synthetic mattings may be used for either temporary or postconstruction stabilization, both with and without vegetation: excelsior matting, glass fiber matting, mulch matting.
- Staples are needed to anchor the matting.

LIMITATIONS:

- Mattings are more costly than other BMP practices, limiting their use to areas where other BMPs are ineffective (e.g., channels, steep slopes).
- May delay seed germination, due to reduction in soil temperature.
- Installation requires experienced contractor to ensure soil stabilization and erosion protection.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect monthly and after significant rainfall.
- Re-anchor loosened matting and replace missing matting and staples as required.

OBJECTIVES

- □ Housekeeping Practices
- □ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☑ Protect Slopes/Channels☐ Control Site Perimeter
- □ Control Internal Erosion



ADAPTED FROM SALT LAKE COUNTY BMP FACTSHEET

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- □ Nutrients
- □ Toxic Materials
- □ Oil & Grease
- □ Floatable Materials
- □ Other Waste
- High Impact
- □ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- □ Training
- Hiah
- □ Low